ALEALINE WASH FOR FRUIT TREES A writer who recommends a weak al-kaline wash for fruit trees, to expand the pores and destroy injurious animal life If you use purchased potash, reduce it so you can bear your finger in it half a minute or more without a tinglin ensation. If you can obtain good soft cap from the refuse grease and Iye of whee saved up dry, then take it and reduce it (the soap) down, not to suds, but so that it will not be ropy when used by a soft whitewash brush. Use it freely, and it matters not materially just when but say at any time most convenient until the middle of July; but after that time it is perhaps better to wait till the next year before applying it.

Front Vermin. A very important duty of the poultry breeder is to see that his chickens are free from vermin. Sprinkle sulpher continually over the chickens, roosts and houses, the latter two occasionally washed with kerosene. If you find the slightest symptoms of the presence of vermin, get rid of them immediately. Sometimes careless breeders will lose whole settings of eggs simply by not occasionally sprink ling the hen and nests with sulphur, or other good insect powder, so that the poor bens, unable to stand the dreadful posts, have forsaken their nests. A careil breeder will never allow the subject So. Poultry Journal.

crops that have been harvested, add to the soil much more nutritive value than is commonly supposed. These experiments fully explain the

found to leave nitrogen enunch for one and fourteen bushels, and potash enough for seventy eight bushels. Moreover, it the claver comes wholly or partly from the soil or from the air, it is certainly taken from a condition in which it is of into an available one, so that, practically the clover is a creator of nitrogen in the as it is also an efficient purveyor of potash and phosphoric acid.

SWEET CORN. Mr. J. M. Hayner of Lebanon, southern Ohio, raises over five hundred neres of sweet corn annually, and disposes of his mimense crop by first drying and pack ing it in barrels. The process is very ample. The fresh cars are steamed to minutes to "set the milk," the grain then rapidly removed from the cob with cutters having concave faces. It is then spread on perforated zine tables, and heat applied for four or five hourfrom long furtisces, the grain being constantly stirred during the process of drying. It is then packed in harrels of three bushels each for shipment. Great care is required to have the rust at the right ago, and have it dried just enough to keep well. Four bushels of fresh corn on the cob make one bushel dried, the wholesale price of which is twenty dollars to twenty two dollars per barrel. The drying-louis employs fifty persons. At fifty bushed of this corn to the acre, 500 acres would of the corn to the acre, son acre-yield 25000 bushels, which when dead make 6,250 bushels, or 2,083 burrels, which at twenty dollars per bushel amounts to the handsome sum of forty. one thousand six hundred and sixty

ON THE CELEURE OF PEMPERS. W. H. White, the well-known agricul-turist, still holds on to the good old practice of raising pumpkins for stock and he writes to an agricultural paper giving his experience, as follows:

I remember how, in my younger days a good supply of nice yellow pumpkin was produced by every farmer, furnishtion a versetable which found a place in domestic crokery as well as a goodly upply for milch cows. fattening cattle, hogs and other stock. Why the product s less prized at the present time (if it less prized) I am unable to say, I only know the fact that pumpkins are less cultivated then formely in large sections. Probably the more general introduction of the squash as a substitute in domestic and family use is the principal cause of separated culture of the pumpkin. The squash being so much prefered for a table dish, lessens the desirability of the pumpkin for similar purposes. Still the latter is the more sure and easily grown erop, when treated similarly. Pumpkin were always planted among corn, and as a rule there was an equally good crop of each, as if grown alone, and I find that similar results may be had now with good culture. Perhaps our corn can not by planted as close in the row where pumpkins are planted among as where above, but the quality of the grain and folder is superior to the close planted, and the yield in bushels, per acre, is nearly or quite as great; and then we have several tons of pumpkins, which are excellent food for any kind of farm stock, and the following year no differance will be perceived in Jessened product by any successive crop in the rotation.

I perfer to put in the pumpkin seed by "sticking" them after the corn is planted ami begins to come up, then I can dis-tribute the punkins as I choose over the field. A good way is to stick the seed in every other row, and every third hill every alternate year, as the four-course in the row, or more space can be given if desired. This mode of culture infers grown in our New England towns.

As an exclusive crop, the writer has of half to several acres, with quite unileeding purposes the old-fashioned yellow seems to be the more economical, as the product per acre is larger, but where the crop is produced for culinary use as well, sweet or sugar pumpkin is preferable, it being thicker meated, ac-Seed can be obtained from any seed--

THE FENCE QUESTION.—The fences inclosing the farm lands in this country are said to have cost more then all the owner declares the climate of the houses of every kind in the United United States is not suitable for per-States, including, of course, those in the petual grass land. All this vast expenditure is

those older sections of country where there are no open lands. And to guard against this stock in that neighborhood, an expenditure of eight thousand dollars. This is the art of farming remunerations of the country where those older sections of country where expenses are the same as on farms which grow only one-fourth, or perhaps only one-fourth, of the quantity per acreto ten thousand dollars has been made to ten thousand dollars has been made for fences, requiring large annual out-lays for repairs. This in brief, is the who can continue cropping and con-shape in which this question presents triving to grow corn and grain, years in itself. These figures point very cer-tainly to the fact that our fence and the land. stock laws are by no means perfect. It the land, is all very well in new districts were Then, w avail themselves of the luxuriant grass constitute a stock-raiser, excepting on hat annually went to waste, or at least the limited scale on which he proceeds they felt it was. But in all the older and, according to precedents, the accisections of the country, the farmers beddents and had breading qualities incisections of the country, the farmers began to feel that the enormous expense gan to feel that the enormous expense dent to the close breeding and unnatural of keeping up the fences in order that management take off-all the gain from ome one may have benefit of the grazng afforded along the public roads and lanes is an expensive fuxury, and not forever to be toleraled. Agitation will go on upon this question till it shall result in a great saving in farm expense. The greatest barrier in reform at once is the prejudice existing in favor of the old man-none of the pinching, driving method, but stubbern facts and more kind, who are more apologies for light is all that is needed to arrive at a farmers. Moore's Rucal.

proper solution of this question. REMUNERATING FARMING.-When as been or is in fault. The flock-master the owner of herds, the graziers and the dairyman always did well in days of of lice among his poultry to trouble him, yore; and at the present day, in Europe, but will see that he "has none of it."— we near of no complaining beyond the we near of no complaining beyond the common murmering of those who are al-WHAT CROSS LEAVE IN THE SOIL.— ways grombling; consequently, where-ever the farmers are losing their time in weeke and other savants, show that unprofitable cultivation, and can not

value of clover as a preparatory crop for wheat, and for all other crops that are not manured with nitrogen, potash and not but show clearly to every unpresshould be utterly condemned. If conjudiced mind how ignorant of that art timed in the same family for a few gen-The clover of a single acre has been of successful husbandry those must be erations of swine they will be found to who enjoy the advantage of protection hundred and sixteen bushels of wheat from excessive freight, and, in fact, from phosphoric acid enough for one hundred expense of delivery of every kind; for for seventy eight bushels. Moreover, it tance have so much to pay that it really is found that most of this valuable appears incredible that those who are in material is left in the best possible continued in the immediate vicinity of such comdition for use. Whether the nitrogen of paralively good prices for their product the clover comes wholly or partly from should not be ashemed to complain that farming is not remunerating. Again, read any of the agricultural or

little use to most crops, and is converted other papers, when mentioning aught relative to farming, and note how every eribbler lays stress on economy, on bodily labor on the part of the proprietor himself without which it is imposible to occeed, cutting chaff, steaming food, and, above all, the early rising and labor, making longer days in the sum mer then are made at any other employ nent whatever, which, all combind seemes to imply that farming is the bardest occupation any man can enter on; that unless a man works every one in his employment longer each day and work himself with the men, saying, 'Come along, boys,' and so forth, he can not get along. Now, we all see that in our business there is not this neces sity for the principal to moil and toil, nor any occasion for working the em-ployes so many hours, and though what done it so much lighter, yet there is neither enaxing nor driving, as is the case on the farm. Yet, with all this exertion of muscle and the wakefulness at break of day, hurrying the laborers out before the townspeople are out of their eds, and with the farmers' untiring iabor in leading the men along, farming don't pay." How then, is renumerating farming." to be attained? A first-class store has generally a fine

stock of first draw goods, and they meet with a ready sale at a good profit, thus enabling the principal to keep up a gentlemanly standing in the community; and in such store the employes are superior men and receive good pay, here is never any early or late attendance, for the principal is above re-sorting to the meanness of keeping about for the sake of the profit pained at the expense of his clerks, etc. thus preventing them from having any sening for recreation. Now, why can't tiret-class farm have a fine stock of first class animals, so that they may meet with a ready sale, at a good profit, thus enabling the proprietor to keep up a gentlemanly standing? And why can not his employes be superior men and re-serve good pay? and why can not be

same as other workmen have?

Because his stock is not of the right. kind, because he does not understand the necessity of keeping a variety for the sake of each other (for a good and genuine farmer, who understands grazing, knows the folly of such advice as is often given by prominent men-prominent because they happen to possess wealth or standing, not on account of their reliable knowledge to make a specialty of one kind of animals, as if farmers had not minds with any capacity to look after and study the welfare of horses, cows, sheep and swine.)
Agriculture is really not understood

in the United States, otherwise the soil

would not be run down in the dis graceful manner it is, for even the estates belonging to the gentleman farmers, in the very midst of those who claim superiority over others, have not so much fertility in the soil as existed on the tenant farms in England; nor do these men, owning their farms and possessing independent incomes, crop with a view to enrich the land and keep it up to the point of producing heavy yields, the same as tenant farmers in England do. Crops are not taken in rotation for the purpose of renovating that a dwarfish, or rather low growing to the soil than the preceding crop of variety of corn is cultivated, such as is wheat had taken out, and the clover benefits again after the crop of barley or grown and seen cultivated, small patches while heavy wheat would be taken after form success, and there is little doubt as if the chief object was to take all the but that this might prove a paying crop fertility out of the land, and, in fact, in the vicinity of a good market, or as that is the main point with many, and food for stock. As a feed for cattle during they can devise any means of setting ing the fall and winter, the pumpkin is not duly appreciated. They supply a most valuable food when grass fails from frosts and cold. For cattle and there is naught more left, and the soil there is naught more left, and the soil will be too poor to grow clover, and the owner, probably having read of the beautiful permantent pastures and grass land generally in England, and despair-ing of ever making a crop again which will pay for the cultivation, magcording to size, and very much finer nanimously resolves to seed down with grained and flavored than the former, the good varieties of grass and become a grazier and hay farmer combined; and

made to guard against the stock running teeming with plant food; in short, it at large. In a given neighborhood there should be so that the only fear is the Remunerative farming demands a soil is serhaps, stock to the value of a judging of the crop from over luxurious- the trade.

thousand dollars, at large. We refert to ness, as then the cultivation and current

Then, with regard to live stock, the razing was good for those who could keeping of a few fancy cows does not the high prices of a few particular ani mals. A farmer who makes farming remunerative in the long run, and who keeps his farm or farms in as good heart as new virgin soil, is a real patriot—a blessing to his country, and it will always be found he is a live and let live

BREEDING FROM YOUNG FOWS. REMUNERATING FARMING.—When there is such a thing as breeding from farming fails to be profitable somebody sows that are quite too young to produce and rear a litter of pigs. We have seen sows with pig which were only shotes, of medium size. It is not a commendable practice to allow any animal to breed before the carcass is fairly developed Every pomologist knows that it is ruin ous to young truit trees to allow them to bear abundantly when all their energies ought to be concentrated toward promoting the development of the top.

A farmer of our acquaintance, who has

and extensive experience in breeding The most miserably poverty of soil swine, states that in his locality it is exists in the oldest states, and, strange quite common to breed from young sows. dwindle down from three to four hun dred pound hogs, to unimals that will weight only two or three hundred ounds. It is much better to keep the awa three or four years, or even much myer. Sows have been kept some fif teen years to advantage. Swine are several years in coming to maturity. Irishman from the "ould country," that pigs from old sows will grow into hogs thirty or forty pounds heavie than those from young ones. While shotes are growing the sows should not allowed to breed until the live pounds gross weight. - Practical

# How the Girls Fish.

There are generally about six of then n the bunch, with light dresses on, and

they have three poles with as many book and lines among them. As soon as they get to the river, they look for a good place to get down on the rafts, and the most venturesome on sticks her boot heels in the bank and makes two careful step-downs; then she addenly finds herself at the bottom with both hands in the water and a feel ing that everybody in this wide world s looking at her, and she never tells any sody how she got there. The other girls profiting by her example, turn around and go down the bank on their hands and toes, backwards:

Then they scamper over the rafts until they find a shallow place where they can see the fish, and shout:

- " Oh! I see one."
  " Where "
- " There."
- Oh! my, so he is " 'Let's eatch him.
- Who's got them baits ?" " You lazy thing, you're sitting on my

pole. Show me the wretch that stole my

All these exclamations are gotten off in a tone that awakens echo within a mile round, and sends every fish within three acres into galloping hysterics Then the girls by superhuman exertion manage to get a worm on the hook, and 'throw in" with a splash like the launch ing of a washtub, and await the result When a silverfin comes along and nibble the bait they pull up with a jerk, that had an unfortunate fish weighing les than fifteen pounds been on the book would have landed it in the neighbor allow them to leave work, so as to have hood of three or four miles in the country, a comfortable evening for recreation, the trives to get fastened on the book of : timid woman, and she gives vent to her

someting's got my book." "Pull up, you little idiot!" shout five excited voices as poles and hooks are dropped and they rush to the resene The girl with the bite gives a spasmodi jerk, which sends the unfortunate sunny into the air the full length of forty feet of line, and he comes down on the nearest curly head with a damp flop, that sets the girl to clawing as though there were bumblebees in her hair.

"Och! murder! take it away. Ugh the nasty thing?"

Then they hold up their skirts and gather about that fish as it skips over the logs, one all the time holding the line in both hands, with her foot on the pole as though she had an evil disposed goat at the other end. They talk over it.

How will be ever get off?"

Ain't it pretty?"
Wonder if it ain't dry?"

Poor little thing; let's put it back. How will we get the book from it? Pick it up," says a pully out of the circle. says a girl who backs

' Good gracious, I'm afraid of it There, its opening its mouth at me. Just then the sunay wriggles off the look and disappears between two logs into the water, and the girls try for an-

But the sun comes down and fries the backs of their necks, and they get three headaches in the party, and all get cross, and scold at the fish like so many mag-pies. If an unwary chub dares show himself in the water they poke at him with poles, much to his disgust. Finally they get mad all over and throw their pols away, hunt up the lunch basket, climb up into the woods, where they sit around on the grass and caterpillars, and eat enough of dried beef and rusk and hardboiled eggs to give a wood horse the nightmare; after which they compare notes about their beaux until sundown, when they go home and plant envy in the hearts of all their muslin delaine friends by telling what " just a splendid time" they had.

THE WIFE.-It is astonishing to see how well a man may live on a smail income, who has a handy and industrious Some men live and make a far better appearance on six or eight dollars a week than others do on fifteen or eighteen dollars. The man does his part well, but his wife is good for nothing.

Dox'r swap with yer relashuns unless ve ken afford to give them the big end of

## POLITICAL NOTES.

THE New York Times dutifully swalwa the republican platform, clap-trap

" STICK is the word," said Mr. Schurz, and the convention stack up a stick .-St. Louis Times, THE platform is plainly the manifesto of a party which feels that it has few

otes to spare,-New York Tribune. THE duke of Devonshire's annual gold nedal for the encouragement of English poetry has been awarded to A. W. W. Dale, of Trinity college, Cambridge, for his poem entitled "The Centennial of

American Independence." INGERSOLL thought he was severe hen he told the Massachusetts men to try to swallow .- Rochester (N. Y. et Faneuil hall be turned into a demoratic hall. We never knew that the resublicans owned it before. - Boston

DONN PIATT says Hayes is painfully diffident and has been seen to blush like a school-girl." The republican party has long been in need of a first class blusher for it; but have always thought that the blushing ought to be done within the party.-Courier Journal.

This republican platform declares holdly for ifvestigation. But it does not suggest Babcock, Blaine, Shepherd, Schenek, Belknap, Robeson, Clapp, or Grant himself. Oh! no it says: "It s the immediate duty of congress to investigate the Mongolians!" - Boston

THE Rochester Chronicle declares that the Cincinnati platform "shows that the republican party now, as heretofore, is the party of progress." Yes, it is unjuestionably the party of progress. In every species of rascality it has made within the last fifteen years the progress of a century.

THE Brooklyn Argus, commening of he platform: "Grant ought to have been repudiated in set terms, the frank ion made that power had been confided to the wrong hands, and the personal government that the president has set up should have been distinctly condemned.".

" The republican party has preserved hese governments to the hundredth aniversary of the nation's birth."-| Reto also with the discovery of America and the capture of Jerusalem .- World As proof of his invincibility, it is

laimed by the republican press that Hayes has never been beaten. This is weight will exceed one bundred and fif- not the case. He was defeated for congress by Gen. Banning, in the second Ohio district; at a time, too, when the republicans were in the ascendency. In fact, every success won by Hayes was through dissensions in the democratic ranks.

> THE Chinese plank of the radical plat racought to convince the negro of the hollowness of the philanthropic protes-tations of the party which still seeks to build on sectional hate and animosity. II there were as many Chinese voters as there are negro voters, present radical influence to the brutal persecution of the Chinaman would be turned into a hue and cry for redress of his grievances.

> Tur: Philadelphia Telegraph doesn't like the platform, and says: cize these things because they place the republican party in an absurd light; beause they weaken, not strengthen, the position of the party before the country. The people are not fools; they recognize ham and clap-trap as quickly as they see them, and, to give them untruth when there is truth to give, is to commit an act of stupidity without excuse."

omen of good, and secures that noble party.-Courier-Journal. state to the democratic column next Noversier, beyond the peradventure of a Well done, brave old North doubt. Carolina! Yours is a sound centennial position, indeed.

THE disciples of the "bloody shirt" in their platform say that if the south votes the democratic ticket it will be an act of ectionalism and good cause for war, but if they vote the radical ticket every thing will be right. And yet they pretend that this is a free country and a country of free ballot, and yet who threaten the people that if they vote their sentiments they may look for fire and sword.—Pittsburgh Post.

Tur republican party goes into the presidential contest upon a thoroughly bloody-shirt platform, in the contest for the supremacy of which its crimes are to be sunk out of sight. This the demo-eratic party will not allow. It can not escape its responsibility for the thefts and oppression, and its gross crimes against the republic, because of the purity of Hayes and the ability of Wheeler, The democracy will put it on the defensive on these and break it down.

THE republicans declared in their platform that they were as ever opposed to subsidies to corporations. To show what they meant by this resolution, they have nominated a man for vice-president who, as chairman of the Pacific railroad committee, reported all manner of subsidy was one of the most active eaders in forcing them all upon the attention of congress. So to the end, republican practice turns its back in contempt on republican professions.-Pitta-

It is a very pretty platform, and must have taken General Hawley a long time to write out. It is full of correct sentiments and beautiful language. To be sure, it does not explain where all the money has gone to, but we can not expect everything, even in a platform of seventeen planks. As the western ora-tor well said: "Although, gentlemen, as president of the Yellville national bank, our deceased friend did not account satisfactorily for the funds of that institution, yet his remarks upon the busting of the same showed that his heart beat warmly for his native land." New York World,

This, from the New York Sun, will strike the average southerner as true, and likely to prove so by the returns on the eighth of November next: thievery of the carpetbaggers, who stole from white and black promiscuously, and the plunder of the Freedman's bank by Grant's Washington ring and their pious confederates, alienated this confiding people from their accus-tomed leaders, and brought them to a ense of the frauds and villainy of which they have so long been the victims. They have come to see that the policy of the republicans is exciting prejudice against their old masters, and inspiring them with distrust of their best friends, was only a part of the system for captur-ing their votes while stealing their earnings and labor. Consequently there has been a great reaction all over the south. and at no time since the rebellion closed have the relations between the two races

een as good as they now are. RETHERFORD B. HAYES, the nominee

negative merit. Not much is to be said of him, good or bad, for the reason that although he has been in public lite nearly all the time since he began to practice at the bar, he has done not one single

of the Cincinnati convention, is a man of

thing that any man can recall to mark him as distinguished above the millions who surround him. His nomination fell upon the anxious multitude here awaitthe result at Cincinnati as a wet blanket. The solemnity of countenance the dispersion of the crowd about the telegraph and newspaper offices, and the conspicuous absence of all gathering and enthusiasm in republican quarters dur-ing the evening attested the fact that Rutherford B. Hayes is a bitter pill for his partisans in this section of the coun-

A FEW days ago a leading republican ournal said : "It is claimed that Govjournal said : ernor Hayes is not a corruptionist. One thing is certain, he has never given ut-terance to one word against corruption." Upon reflection, we believe this state-ment is true, and the nomination of Hayes is a clear abandonment of all idea of reform on the part of the republican party. A reformer must be positive. Hayes is absolutely negative. A reformer has convictions; Hayes is a piece of putty, and could be worked into any convenient shape by men like Blaine and Morton. The nomination of Hayes is a confession of weakness, and is a wet blanket to the element in the republican party which believe that it was capable of reforming itself. In no event can Hayes rally his party. The magnetic power of Blaine is dead. Bristow and his reformers were treated with contempt. and Morton and Conkling were allowed to hobble out of the convention as best they could. - Cincinnati Enquirer.

### Poor Pinchback.

As long as Pinchback and other prom ent radical negroes were willing to dance attendance upon the machine politicians of the republican party and perform odd jobs of boot-blacking for the Caucasian philanthropists, they were lovingly attended to as brethren of a very high order of patriotism, who were heroically bearing the brunt of white league assaults in the south. Within oublican platform.] Pretty well done the last year or two, however, the col-for a party not much more than twenty ored brethren have found the yoke of years old. Did it not have something to Grantism oppressive to their necks and several of them have gone into open re-bellion. There is Pinchback, for instance. In his speech at Cincinnatia day or two ago, he abused General Grant in no moderate terms, and charged that his exclusion from the senate wa due entirely to the terrible dread the senators entertained of being compelled to place their wives and daughters on an equality with Madame Pinchback. The Washington Republican now informs Pinchback that he may as well learn that he will be held in esteem only as a supporter of the general principles of the republican party." The New York Commercial Advertiser says of him: "Such leaders as this man should be repudiated by the colored pea-In other words, the "organs' give the colored radicals plainly to understand that, as voting machines to keep the republican whites in power, they are acceptable. The moment they aspire to official position they are repu-diated by the "liberators of the four million slaves." It is evident that the pledges made by the republican party to the negro have all fallen to pieces. cheated him with the belief that the tri umph of the republicans meant an equal division of offices with the colored man. Having used the negro for purposes of aggrandisement, the radicals have now got him inconveniently on their hands The Richmond Whig is thus enthusiand they simply propose to throw him astic over Vance: "The nomination of overboard, unless he continues to perform this gallant and popular conservative for the inferior duties assigned him. Grantgoverner of the old north state is an ism is responsible for the dilemma of the

# How to "Do Up" Curtains.

Let me give the inexperienced a way of doing up their own curtains by which the object can be nicely accomplished at ome, and with no conveniences for dry ing except a vacant room, a pair of sheets and plenty of pins.

First, shake the dust well out of the

lace, then put in tepid water in which a little soda has been dissolved, and wash at once, earefully, with the hands, several waters if necessary to make them free from dust and color. Then blue the rinsing water, and blue the boiled starch quite deeply, as the lace looks less blue when hung against the light. Then, having pinned down the sheets in a vacant, airy room, pin on the curtain very closely, stretched to exactly the size they were before being wet. In a few hours they will be dry and ready to put up again at the windows. The whole process of washing and pinning down should oc cupy as little time as possible, as lace will shrink more than any other cotton goods when long wet. Above all, it should not be allowed to "soak" from the mistaken idea that it washes more easily. Nor should it ever be ironed, as it looks quite fresh and new if properly dried. having the supervision of the washing and drying of seventy-five pairs of lace curtains for several years we conceived way by which could be avoided the tedious labor of pinning the lace to floor. We ordered from the carpenter a set of frames, very like the old fashioned "quilt-ing frames," thickly studded along the inside with the smallest size of galvanized tenter hooks in which to fasten the lace. and with holes and wooden pins to vary the size to suit the different sizes of cur tains. As we said before, the curtains should always be measured before being wet and stretched in the frames to that size to prevent shrinking. It takes but; few moments to fasten the curtains to the hooks, and five or six can be put in, one above another, and all dried at one The frames can rest on four chairs. Th cost of them was four dollars-the price of having one good pair done away from home—and made very tender, and even useless after a year or two. They have proved a great saving of labor and time a thorough success and we find them most satisfactory aid in our system of do mestic economy.

HAVE you ever heard of a case of Agus that Shallenberger's Pills would not cur-

LAKE SIDE HOUSE Madison, Wiscon n, open for the season at reduced rate For particulars address Wm. F. Roos, Prop's THE oldest and best newspaper in the

West is the St. Louis Republican, daily an weekly (Democratic). Send for specime copies and campaign rates,

THE system frequently gets out of order and should be regulated at once, else other troubles will ensue; when physic is needed take Parson's Purgative Pills: the are a safe, wholesome, and natural medicine PIMPLES on the face, rough skin, chap

ped hands, saltrheum and all culaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of Juniper 1. r Soap. That made by Caswell, Howard & C., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless,



fifty cents for six months

the tooth on cotton.

CHICAGO For the Next Half Year.

THAT sour-tempered, cross, liver-com

plaint individual we passed yesterday, should take Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier. It imparts streogth, vi-tality and pure blood. Dr. J. H. McLean's office, 314 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

WITH a view of aiding Secretary Bris

ow in the laudable work of redceming

hady banks of our lakes and rivers, are re stored to their healthy and normal secre-tions. Health and vigor follow its use, and

Chills have taken their departure from ever

usehold where Wilhoft's Anti-Periodic

kept and taken. Don't fail to try it. G. Finlay & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans,

"A Drop of Joy in Every Word."

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

FLEMINGTON, Hunterdon Co., N. J.,

Size It is with a happy heart that I pen these lines to acknowledge that you and your Golden Medical Dicovery and Purgative Fellets are blessings to the World. These medicines cannot be too highly praised, for they have almost brought me out of the

grave. Three menths ago I was broken out with large ulcers and sores on my body, hinds and face. I procured your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets, and have taken six bottles, and to-day I am in good leadth, all those ugly ulcers having headed and left my skin in a natural health y

caled and left my skin in a natural, healtl

ondition. I thought at one time I could not e cured. Although I can but poorly express

be cured. Although team has paint again my gratitude to you, yet there is a drop of joy in every word I write. God's blessing rest on you and your wonderful medicines is the humble prayer of Yours truly,

JAMES O. BELLIS.

When a medicine will promptly cure such terrible eating ulcers and free the blood of the virulent poison causing them, who can longer doubt its wonderful virtues? Dr.

Pierce, however, does not wish to place his Golden Medical Discovery in the catalogy of of quack patent nostrums by recommending

it to cure every disease, nor does he so re commend it; but what he does claim is this that there is but one form of blood disease that it will not cure, and that disease is can

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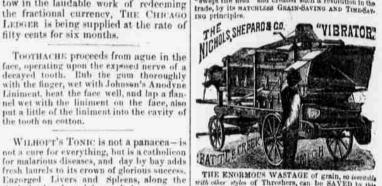
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